



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

should attack Japan. We need her friendship in the promotion of the right relations between East and West."

#### A League of Peace.

Many and varied are the schemes now being suggested for bringing about a more permanent peace between the nations than has yet existed. Of the plans for limitation of armaments and organization of a world-state one of the most interesting and possibly practicable is that proposed by Hamilton Holt in the September 28 issue of *The Independent*. Mr. Holt aims at the extension of the federal idea, as exemplified in the United States, to a federation of nations, with a government founded on law, and using force only as a police power against nations not yet willing to abandon aggression and enter the League. The principles on which he would have the League of Peace formed are these:

1. The nations of the League shall mutually agree to respect the territory and sovereignty of each other.
2. All questions that cannot be settled by diplomacy shall be arbitrated.
3. The nations of the League shall provide a periodical assembly to make all rules to become law unless vetoed by a nation within a stated period.
4. The nations shall disarm to the point where the combined forces of the League shall be a certain per cent higher than those of the most heavily armed nation or alliance outside the League. Detailed rules for this pro rata disarmament shall be formulated by the Assembly.
5. Any member of the League shall have the right to withdraw on due notice, or may be expelled by the unanimous vote of the others.

Mr. Holt calls this country to lead in the establishment of some such League of Peace as he outlines. To the Declaration of Independence he desires us to add a Declaration of Interdependence. The chief value of all these propositions at the present moment is that they induce concrete thinking along the lines indicated. From the chaos of national individuality there must emerge an orderly internationalism, which shall prevent in the future such disastrous and inexcusable conflicts as the world is witnessing today.

#### Death of Dr. Adolf Richter.

In the recent death, at his home in Pforzheim, Baden, Germany, of Dr. Adolf Richter the peace movement of Germany has lost its oldest leader. Dr. Richter was born in 1839. He was a man of strong peace principles, and for many years before there was any peace society in Germany had been actively interested in the movement. In 1879 he identified himself with the League of Peace and Liberty, and had done much for the promotion of friendly relations between France and Germany. He had been the president of the German Peace Society from the time of its foundation until this year,

when failing health caused him to send in his resignation, and Dr. Ludwig Quidde was chosen to take his place. He was a familiar figure at the international peace congresses, and in 1897 was the president of the Eighth International Peace Congress, held at Hamburg. He was one of the few European pacifists who attended the Fifth International Peace Congress at Chicago in 1893. Dr. Richter had been a personal friend of the editor for nearly a quarter of a century. He was a man of unusual sweetness and kindness of character, and his genial nature, his strength and ability, and devotion to the ideals of brotherhood will be deeply missed by the pacifists of the world.

#### Children's Peace Petition.

The idea of a peace petition of the school children of America originated with Miss Kate Devereux Blake, of New York city, and has resulted in an organized movement, on the executive committee of which are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Thomas W. Churchill, Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett, and other well-known women. Miss Blake felt that "when the boys and girls of Europe and Asia learn that thousands and thousands of boys and girls in America pleaded with their rulers to be at peace, it will make them realize what brotherhood is." The petition is addressed to the rulers of the nations at war, and reads as follows:

"We, the undersigned, children of America, plead with you, the rulers of these great nations, to call for an immediate armistice, and to let the differences of the warring nations be submitted to The Hague Tribunal for amicable and just settlement, and to promise to adjust all future difficulties peacefully in the same way. We are the children and grandchildren of your former subjects; we are many of us tied by blood and affection to the soldiers now contending in their death struggle on different sides of this terrific combat; we implore you to stop the frightful slaughter, for to us it seems like savagery fighting against civilization. We beg this on behalf of the helpless children of Europe and Asia who are being deprived of their fathers and their education, and are being irreparably degraded by the hideous conditions created by war."

It is hoped that in the cities all over the country steps will be taken to circulate the petition. Signed petitions should be returned to the Children's Peace Petition Committee, 101 West 85th street, New York city.

#### Among the Peace Organizations.

Most of the peace journals of Europe have issued at least one number since the outbreak of the war. The October number of *Concord* has just come to hand—the first since July. It is edited by Felix Moscheles and J. Fred Green in the absence of the editor, George H. Perris, on the Continent. The *Arbitrator* has appeared twice, in September and October, and *War and Peace*, the Normal Angell monthly, has been issued regularly

each month. The organ of the International Peace Bureau at Berne, *The Peace Movement*, as stated elsewhere, has been discontinued for the present. The September number of *Die Friedenswarte*, edited by Alfred H. Fried, has also just reached us.

The French peace journal, *La Paix par le Droit*, has issued its August-September number in the midst of the war that rages in France. Its editors announce that they expect to continue the publication, even under the great difficulties that present themselves. "To suspend the publication of *La Paix par le Droit* would be to acknowledge that we are going through experiences that hinder us from confessing ourselves pacifists; it would be to confess that we have been deceived—that our work is either wrong or vain." In an editorial Dr. Charles Richet discusses the question of reprisals, and begs the French people not to yield to the desire for revenge, nor to think that it will be an excuse to say, "They commenced it; these are only reprisals!" "History will judge one as severely as the other; for, in spite of the unequaled, enormous, and inconceivable massacres which are only commencing, and which are annihilating thousands of men, there will still be historians and a history." The number of this journal is of unusual interest. There is a letter from Theodore Ruyssen, "To a German Pacifist," a full account of the death and memorial services of Jean Jaurès, assassinated in Paris on July 31; the report of the last meeting of the European peace workers at Brussels (which is given on another page of this issue); the concluding account of the Lyons Peace Congress, held early in June, etc.

Two of the members of the executive committee of the *Association de la Paix par le Droit* have been summoned to military service—Dr. Jacques Dumas and Mr. J. Prudhommeaux. The president of the association, Theodore Ruyssen, has offered his services to the authorities as an interpreter or as one of the ambulance corps. While waiting summons he is aiding the peasants of Noirmoutier to finish the harvesting. At Nantes, Mr. Duméril is actively employed in municipal aid and as interpreter to the pastor in his visits to the wounded and the prisoners at Nantes. Mr. Laune, the business manager of the journal *La Paix par le Droit*, has put himself and his automobile at the service of the ambulance corps in transporting the wounded. Mr. Puech, assistant secretary, has offered his services in the work of reorganization, while Madame Puech is an interpreter to an ambulance. European conscription does not spare even pacifists.

Because of the disturbed conditions in Europe, several temporary changes have been made in the headquarters of the peace workers there. The Bureau of the Interparliamentary Union (Dr. C. L. Lange, secretary) has been moved to Slendal, Christiania, Norway. Mr. Henri La Fontaine, president of the Berne Peace Bureau, is in London for the present, at 167 St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S. W. Prof. Ludwig Quidde, president of the German Peace Society, is located at 89 Anna Paulownastraat, The Hague.

The National Peace Council has sent to President Wilson the following letter concerning his offer of mediation:

"I am directed by this council, representing forty-eight British organizations, to express to you the profound thanks with which it noted your suggestion of mediation and good offices under the terms of The Hague Convention, made to the powers engaged in the present terrible war in Europe.

"The National Peace Council is well aware that at the present moment such mediation will not be accepted by any of the belligerent nations, but it looks with confidence to the United States, linked as it is to every nation in Europe, to avail itself of the first suitable opportunity to renew an offer which, if it lead to the re-establishment of peace, will deservedly and undoubtedly earn for you, sir, and your country the gratitude and the affection of millions of suffering men and women.

"CARL HEATH, *Secretary*."

The Osaka (Japan) Peace Society recently published in Japanese an address by the late Dr. Samuel B. Capen on "World-wide Brotherhood," which Dr. Capen had prepared for delivery in Japan. One of the leading daily papers of Japan, in a special peace edition, gave the address in the original English.

The Yokohama Branch of the Japan Peace Society has issued a pamphlet in English, French, and Japanese, giving the history of its formation, its constitution, etc.

Mr. N. Kato, executive secretary of the Osaka Peace Society, left in May for a year in Europe and America. The society presented him with 150 yen as an expression of appreciation of his services.

The quarterly report of the American Association for International Conciliation, September, 1914, opens with these words:

"The spread of international conciliation has not been sufficiently rapid, alas, to prevent the occurrence of a general European war, but it has certainly made neutral nations look upon war in a wholly different spirit than ever before. This is entirely apart from individual opinions regarding matters of right and wrong as between the belligerents."

The association has issued three documents during the summer: "War and the Interests of Labor," by Alvin S. Johnson; "Fiat Pax," by Geo. A. England; "Three Men behind the Guns," by Chas. E. Jefferson. The October publication was the official documents concerning the outbreak of the war, known as the English and German "White Papers."

Two branches of the Association for International Conciliation have been formed recently, one in Canada under the presidency of Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King and one in Madrid.

The South American tour has been completed, and the Director reports that it is the opinion of those who visited the various countries to our south that "political and commercial interests alone are not sufficient if our relations with South America are to be at all permanent. They must be supplemented with bonds of an intellectual and cultural character if they are to be wholly satisfactory."

Prof. Bromley Smith, of Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., writes as follows of his work:

"During the past year I have had many occasions to present the peace movement directly or indirectly. Through my classes in oratory I developed great interest by placing in the hand of each individual some pamphlet such as 'The Delusion of War.' The student then made an address be-

fore his section on the subject. Only two out of one hundred and twenty favored warfare.

"The climax came in the spring, when, at the request of Mr. Cadwallader (secretary of the Pennsylvania Peace and Arbitration Society), I directed the annual intercollegiate oratorical peace contest for the State of Pennsylvania. A large and appreciative audience greeted the efforts of the speakers. Our local and college press gave full accounts of the event. Three orators from three classes presented peace orations in public.

"Personally I spoke in many churches for temperance, inserting a plea for the elimination of war as well as whiskey from our civilization. Commencement addresses in many parts of Pennsylvania gave me an opportunity to show several thousand people the intimate connection between our public schools and the war system."

The Massachusetts Peace Society has secured the services of Mr. Henry S. Haskins as secretary. Prof. Jay William Hudson, of the University of Missouri, is devoting part of his time to the society as lecturer.

A new section of the New York Peace Society has been organized at North Tonawanda, N. Y., called the Niagara Section. The secretary is James H. Rand, Jr.

The Intercollegiate Peace Association and the Cleveland Peace Society organized a mass meeting in the interests of peace at Adelbert College, Cleveland, O., on Sunday evening, October 4. Samuel Mather presided, and the leading addresses were made by the Mayor of Cleveland and Prof. Henry E. Bourne, of Western Reserve University.

The Minnesota State Peace Society held a business meeting on the 27th of September at St. Paul. The State Federation of Labor, representing a membership of 30,000 persons, was received into affiliated membership, thus raising the number of Minnesota people represented in the society to 70,000. A resolution was passed asking the Minnesota Education Association to form a section for the promulgation of peace ideas and to use influence in getting the ideals of the movement introduced into the courses of study in the schools. The meeting also endorsed the various peace demonstrations which were planned for in St. Paul. The question of the appointment of a field secretary to carry on the work of the society on a broader basis was discussed, and will be acted on later.

The Day of Prayer for Peace was celebrated in all the schools of Los Angeles by special ceremonies. In the Manual Arts High School, Reynold E. Blight, vice-president of the Southern California Peace Society and member of the city board of education, delivered the address. His denunciation of the present European war as the "great crime of the twentieth century" and his appeal to the young people to consecrate themselves to the cause of human brotherhood and universal peace were greeted with storms of applause by the two thousand students assembled.

The Los Angeles city board of education recently rejected by an unanimous vote the offer of the State adjutant general to build a rifle range on the grounds of one of the high schools without cost to the board. The secretary was instructed to inform the adjutant general that the board did not believe military activities had any place in modern education.

## Brief Peace Notes.

... Among the many forms of relief work carried on in England is one in behalf of "Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians in Great Britain, who may, through no fault of their own, have fallen into acute distress owing to the outbreak of war. . . . It is recognized that there are countless British families whom the war is reducing to the depths of distress; but national measures are being taken to relieve those of our own race, while these foreigners, being legally in the position of 'alien enemies,' are in a peculiarly unhappy position." An emergency committee has been formed on the initiative of the Religious Society of Friends, and is co-operating with other bodies interested in helping distressed foreigners. Their appeal for funds is supported by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Viscount Bryce, Dr. John Clifford, and many others. The headquarters of the secretary are at 169 St. Stephen's House, Westminster Bridge, S. W., London.

... On October 13 the Secretary of State cabled to the warring European nations the following resolution adopted recently by the governing board of the Pan-American Union. The resolution was offered by the Chilean Minister on instructions from his government:

"In view of the awful strife now devastating continental Europe and arousing universal sympathy, while profoundly disturbing the industrial and commercial interests of the world, the governing board of the Pan-American Union hereby resolves to convey to the governments of the belligerent countries an earnest expression of its hope for peace as a tribute to the sentiments of fraternity which have inspired the meeting of the Pan-American conferences."

... The plans for the Panama-Pacific Exposition are proceeding satisfactorily. The managers of the Exposition have from the beginning been interested in making it a factor in bringing about the ultimate peace of the world. The president, Charles C. Moore, has recently issued a statement to the effect that he was requesting the board of directors to dedicate to peace purposes one of the completed structures of the Exposition, preferably the great Festival Hall, and to offer it to the world as the Pacific Palace of Peace, if the Government approved of this action.

... Mrs. Katrina Trask's drama, "In the Vanguard," was presented for the first time on October 12, in the Municipal Theater at Northampton, Mass.

... The Fifth Pan-American Conference, which was to have met in Santiago, Chile, November 29, has been postponed on account of the European war, which affects directly or indirectly every American republic. Another date for the meeting will be fixed later.

... Announcement has been made by the State Department that all efforts to hold the Third Hague Peace Conference next year or in the near future have been abandoned because of the war.

... On September 13 a peace demonstration of vast size and impressiveness was held in the Greek theater on the grounds of the University of California, at Berkeley. Mayor Heywood presided, and President Benjamin Ide Wheeler was the chief orator. Others who gave inspiring addresses were Robert C. Root, Pacific Coast Director of the American Peace Society,